

COME ON
GET BUSY
BE PATRIOTIC

BEDFORD

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918

ESTABLISHED IN 1805

VOLUME 115, No. 3.

PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Ex Judge F. G. Kooser of Somerset was in Bedford on legal business on Wednesday.

Baltzer Snyder of Mench paid Bedford a legal visit Wednesday.

Harry Dodson, D. W. Dibert and son were in Bedford yesterday. We noticed Harry had a hunter's license which indicates he hasn't lost any of the pioneer instinct yet.

Mrs. Mortimore of the Willows called at the Gazette office last Saturday.

J. D. Pensyl, of Spring Hope was in Bedford on business last Saturday.

A. T. Repleglo of Woodbury stopped with his family to visit his brother.

J. T. Morris, of Saxton, was in Bedford on business this week.

Mrs. Eliza Beegle, of Bedford 1 was in to pay her subscription in advance.

Mrs. Ray B. Suter and daughter Evelyn of Cumberland are spending some time with relatives and friends of this place.

T. B. Corle, Claysburg was a Gazette visitor on Monday.

Simon England, Lutsville, 1, was in Bedford on Monday and called at our office.

Squire Tenley, of Defiance, paid Bedford a legal visit on Tuesday.

George W. Taylor, Proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, Saxton was in Bedford attending the funeral of his niece, Miss McCabe.

Jacob Mills, Clearville, Rt. 2 was in Bedford on Tuesday.

J. B. Smith, Cumberland Valley called at our office while in Bedford on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Wisegarver, of Cessna and Miss Romaine Reighard, paid us a visit on Tuesday.

M. A. Herline, Wolfsburg, Rt. 1 was a caller at the Gazette office on Wednesday.

William Weyant, merchant at Imler, was in Bedford Wednesday on business. Mr. Weyant makes his trip in his little truck and saves freight and carfare.

Harvey Claar ad wife and F. C. Eicher and wife, of Queen motored to Cumberland on Wednesday and on their return stopped in at the Gazette office and paid up their subscriptions.

H. E. Hershiser, of Buffalo Mills Rt. 1, was a caller at the Gazette office yesterday. Mr. Hershiser operates a tannery and does custom tanning. His plant is about 2 miles west of Bard.

Isaac Diehl, of Bedford 1 called at the Gazette office yesterday. Mr. Diehl did not understand his arrearage notice. On October 1st we were bound by an order of the War Industries Board to discontinue subscriptions over three months in arrears. We are pleased to know that nearly all our subscribers have complied with the request of the War Industries Board and have paid in advance. Many have paid to 1920.

Joseph Ickes, formerly of Bedford Rt. 5 but now of our town called at our office to pay up his subscription.

S. M. Cobler returned home Monday after spending a week with his son Mr. Marl Cobler and wife of Niagara Falls New York

Mr. Irvin Imler, of Altoona was on an inspection tour this week for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. and dropped into the Gazette office to pay his regards.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roudabush of St. Clairsville, were in Bedford yesterday. They have two sons in France Howard and Martin. The boys have been right at the front while there.

George Imgrund and wife and two sons and daughter motored to Bedford on Tuesday.

SECOND BROTHER DEAD.

Mr. William Lightfoot Cumberland Valley, received a card from his brother John Lightfoot, Cleveland, Ohio, to the effect that a second brother, Howard Lightfoot, died in France September 28, from wounds received in action.

Camp Lee, Va.
Oct. 12, 1918.
Mr. V. E. P. Beckman,
Dear Friend:

Just a few lines to let you know I am still on both of my feet. I have been sick with the Spanish Influenza for over two weeks, but I am able to be out again.

I feel very sorry for the boys that have been sent home dead. Some of the poor fellows I knew were sent to the hospital and in four hours time they were reported dead.

I was at the hospital the other evening, and while I was there 33 were reported dead within thirty minutes. The ambulances have been kept busy here day and night. This disease has caused us boys lots of extra work. We are compelled to carry our beds outside every morning after breakfast for airing, leave them there until evening, then carry them back in. Sleep with nothing on but underclothing. We dare not have any fire to warm our barracks. Every window must be kept open day and night. We have to boil our mess kits in boiling water for five minutes after each meal. I hope they will soon get this disease conquered. We are expecting an overseas quarantine soon.

J. D. Pensyl, of Spring Hope was in Bedford on business last Saturday.

A. T. Repleglo of Woodbury stopped with his family to visit his brother.

J. T. Morris, of Saxton, was in Bedford on business this week.

Mrs. Eliza Beegle, of Bedford 1 was in to pay her subscription in advance.

Mrs. Ray B. Suter and daughter Evelyn of Cumberland are spending some time with relatives and friends of this place.

T. B. Corle, Claysburg was a Gazette visitor on Monday.

Simon England, Lutsville, 1, was in Bedford on Monday and called at our office.

Squire Tenley, of Defiance, paid Bedford a legal visit on Tuesday.

George W. Taylor, Proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, Saxton was in Bedford attending the funeral of his niece, Miss McCabe.

Jacob Mills, Clearville, Rt. 2 was in Bedford on Tuesday.

J. B. Smith, Cumberland Valley called at our office while in Bedford on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Wisegarver, of Cessna and Miss Romaine Reighard, paid us a visit on Tuesday.

M. A. Herline, Wolfsburg, Rt. 1 was a caller at the Gazette office on Wednesday.

William Weyant, merchant at Imler, was in Bedford Wednesday on business. Mr. Weyant makes his trip in his little truck and saves freight and carfare.

Harvey Claar ad wife and F. C. Eicher and wife, of Queen motored to Cumberland on Wednesday and on their return stopped in at the Gazette office and paid up their subscriptions.

H. E. Hershiser, of Buffalo Mills Rt. 1, was a caller at the Gazette office yesterday. Mr. Hershiser operates a tannery and does custom tanning. His plant is about 2 miles west of Bard.

Isaac Diehl, of Bedford 1 called at the Gazette office yesterday. Mr. Diehl did not understand his arrearage notice. On October 1st we were bound by an order of the War Industries Board to discontinue subscriptions over three months in arrears. We are pleased to know that nearly all our subscribers have complied with the request of the War Industries Board and have paid in advance. Many have paid to 1920.

Joseph Ickes, formerly of Bedford Rt. 5 but now of our town called at our office to pay up his subscription.

S. M. Cobler returned home Monday after spending a week with his son Mr. Marl Cobler and wife of Niagara Falls New York

Mr. Irvin Imler, of Altoona was on an inspection tour this week for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. and dropped into the Gazette office to pay his regards.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roudabush of St. Clairsville, were in Bedford yesterday. They have two sons in France Howard and Martin. The boys have been right at the front while there.

George Imgrund and wife and two sons and daughter motored to Bedford on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roudabush of St. Clairsville, were in Bedford yesterday. They have two sons in France Howard and Martin. The boys have been right at the front while there.

George Imgrund and wife and two sons and daughter motored to Bedford on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roudabush of St. Clairsville, were in Bedford yesterday. They have two sons in France Howard and Martin. The boys have been right at the front while there.

closed, since last week and some talk of stopping cars. One young woman just below us on 54 st. died yesterday and they could not get an undertaker at all. One undertaker sent out a notice through the paper to the police not to send any more bodies to his undertaking parlors for there were already forty there, waiting to be buried and he could not get it done fast enough. It is a common thing for one, two or three members of a family lying corpses from influenza and about the same time to receive official word from Washington that one or two others have been killed or wounded in France or died in camp. I never saw half so many deaths in the daily papers and the cause of nearly every one is influenza or pneumonia. They are making and wearing masks by the thousands to prevent the disease.

If you don't hear from us for some time, you will know we have the 'flu' and will not write or maybe can get someone to write for us.

Hope you are all well and will write often.

Your loving sister,
Daisy.WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?
It's rifle and helmet and it's bayonet.
It's shovel and hard and shell
For the soldier boy in the olive drab,
Out there on the edge of hell.
It's the soaring wing of the whirling planesThat battle on high alone.
For the lad who is daring "OVER THERE"
It's the good oil "Money from home."

NO PEACE WITHOUT WILSON'S TERMS

President Wilson has let it be known to the German rulers that their offer of peace will not be accepted unless they absolutely surrender their arms to the allied armies. move out of the territory they have demoralized and laid waste and accepted all the terms of his proposal to Congress on January 8 last.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Oct. 15, 1918.

To the Women of Bedford County:

Mrs. Shirley Hulse, Chairman.

Every war has proven your courage, sacrifice has begotten sacrifice. Obstacles met have been obstacles overcome. Now the German peace efforts abroad and the epidemic at home stalk hand in hand in opposing the Liberty Loan. Advance, arise, with all the energy at your command Let American Woman—hood answer with their bonds.

Mrs. Henry D. Jump
Chairman of the Federal Reserve District.WHY PAPER DIDN'T COME TO MANY SINCE OCTOBER 1st.
A great many subscribers cannot understand why they did not get their papers for the last two weeks.

The reason is that the War Industries Board forbid all newspapers going to subscribers more than three months in arrears after October 1st.

So many write in to know why their paper hasn't come. We notified our subscribers through the paper in September and are now notifying them through the mails by letter.

When the patron is a year in arrears the letter asks for \$3.00 to pay in advance, but when the patron is three months in arrears but \$1.50 is requested.

Yours very truly,

Corp. J. B. Rice.
Co. I. 9th Tr. Bn. Inf. Repl.
Tr. Camp, Camp Lee, Va

The following letter from Mrs. Scott R. Miller, of Philadelphia to her sister Mrs. Frank Smith of Everett Rt. 4, describes the serious situation in the city caused by influenza.

NEW PARIS BOROUGH
"WENT OVER".

New Paris Borough went "Over The Top" on its Fourth Liberty Loan on Wednesday. Its quota was \$4350 and it went away over that amount. This is the third time this little patriotic borough went "over" and it can go over again if need be.

NEW GRANGE HALL TO BE DEDICATED.

Bedford Grange No. 619 will dedicate their new hall in the hall of the grange at the next regular meeting night October 23, 1918.

A special program is being prepared. And all members are expected to be present and enjoy themselves.

Ex Judge Francis J. Kooser of

De Soto's Error.
May 24 is the anniversary of the landing of Ferdinand de Soto in Florida in 1539. He thought he was on the path to a fabled fountain, by bathing in which he could regain his lost strength. Instead he found only marshes and impure swamps.

Everything except stores have been

INFLUENZA.

Action of the Board of Health of Bedford.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health of Bedford, held on Wednesday evening October 16, 1918, the following action was unanimously taken:

That from this date, all churches, Sunday Schools and schools, within the limits of Bedford Borough shall be closed; that all stores, restaurants, poolrooms, barber shops and other public places of business where public gatherings are usual shall close at 9 P. M.: that no loafing in stores offices or in any public places, including streets or alleys and such gatherings as the Emergency Aid or Red Cross shall be permitted; that the visiting of Bedford people to communities wherein influenza may be prevalent shall not be allowed and shall not enter the Borough of Bedford; that these rules and regulations founded upon the authority of the Department of Health of Pennsylvania shall stand as a preventative measure against the spread of influenza among our people, until this board of Health deems them no longer necessary.

In a word your Board of Health would ask that every citizen of the town and county to use every precaution to keep this dread disease from midst, by staying at home mingling with others as little as possible.

Public funerals are forbidden no matter what the cause of death.

Citizens are also cautioned to observe the law in relation to spitting on the sidewalks and in public places as this is one of the most potent factors in the spread of diseases.

The State Department of Health have asked that the Board of Health make example of violators of this law at this time and to this end all Peace Officers, including the State Police, the Police Officer and Constables are instructed to enforce this law as well as all the regulations mentioned above.

By order of the Board of Health,
D. W. Prosser.—President.

Attest:

J. Reed Irvine.—Secretary.

MRS ANNA FETTER

Bedford Township

Mrs. Anna Maria (Snyder) Fetter died last Friday at her home in North Bedford Township being born December 25, 1844. She was married to David Fetter and is the 10th to die of eleven children, a brother Charles Snyder, of New Paris, is living. She has Harry, of Des Moines Iowa, Mrs. Calvin R. Thompson of St. Clairsville, W. Va., Scott, of Bedford Township, Daniel, Herbert and Miss Clara, at home as children surviving. She leaves 4 great grandchildren and 10 grandchildren. She was buried at Messiah Lutheran Church her pastor, Rev. Middsworth conducting the services before a large concourse of friends. She was a grand woman and led a peaceful happy life.

DAVID CORLEY

Westphalia, Kansas.

We have received clipping from Kansas stating that David Corley born and raised in Bedford County had died Friday September 20th last aged 78 years 6 months and 9 days.

He moved to Kansas in 1866 from Junata Township and leaves his wife, who was Carolyn Dorothy Kellerman, and seven children, Harry C. James E., Blair, Cliff A., Walter P., Fred, and Bette Goodrick.

He was a veteran of the Civil War his father a veteran of the war of 1812 and his grandfather a veteran of the Revolutionary war, a line of patriots

MRS. ANNA SHARTZER

Mrs. Anna Shartzner, an aged resident of this place passed away about 11 o'clock Monday morning at the home of her daughter Mrs. Charles Arnold, on South Richard Street, after a long illness. Deceased was born at this place about 87 years ago. Her maiden name being Stahl.

Her husband William Shartzner passed away a number of years ago at Wolfsburg where they resided. She is survived by four sons and four daughters, Charles, Samuel and Carl of Youngstown, Ohio, Mrs. Rod Johnson of Cumberland, Mrs. William Hershberger, of Cessna, and Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. O. S. McMullin, of this place. The funeral was at Mt. Smith Bedford Township on Wednesday.

Andrew Howard Price of Cumberland Valley who was called to serve his country passed away in Camp on October 13th 1918, and was buried in the cemetery adjoining Burning Bush Church on October 16th 1918.

The officiating pastor Rev. Alfred B. Harper of Wolfsburg spoke at the graveside.

The deceased endeared himself to a large circle of friends. His place will be missed on the farm and in the home yet the home folks feel honored to have been able to give up due they loved, in the cause for Home and God and Native land.

His father and mother and a large family circle are left to mourn his loss. The family wish to thank their many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy.

New Pleurisy Treatment.

Doctor Auld tells in the British Medical Journal of a chil and fever resembling malaria which is brought on by administering a platin compound, and "such upon such" left the patient in a much improved condition. He tried the treatment in cases of pleurisy with good result. It is especially useful in localized infection with low fever.

When Tin Decays.

The most remarkable example of allotrope disintegration of metals is perhaps that of tin. The investigation has shown that the disease can only occur in a temperature not exceeding 64.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Tin decay is, therefore, most prevalent in cold climates.

NORMAL SOURCE.

Examiner—"You are quite sure that

this is a purely original composition

you have handed in? I must say the wording sounds strangely familiar."

Plagiar

"Fix my teeth well, Davis, so I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite."

Thus spoke the German emperor, in a playful mood, to his American dentist, Dr. Arthur N. Davis.

And the Kaiser spoke plainly of some of those whom he "would like to bite." He spoke insultingly of President Wilson and other prominent Americans who have dared to oppose him.

Dr. Davis has told it all in the startling articles that are to appear in this paper.

Don't Fail to Read The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years

(continued from last week)

The last time I saw the kaiser when he mentioned the president was in the fall of 1917, shortly after Wilson had replied to the pope's peace proposal.

"Wilson is an idealist, and an idealist can accomplish nothing!" was his comment. "He went into the war that he might have a seat at the peace table but he will never get it. I shall prevent it!"

Of Wilson's peace notes, which were issued before America went into the war, the kaiser remarked: "I think I am right, the others think they're right. America has all the money. If Wilson really wants peace, let him pay the bills and take care of the indemnities and the war will be over! It is very simple."

There was no man of modern times whom the kaiser seemed to admire so much, before the war, as ex-President Roosevelt. The kaiser was convinced that Roosevelt had prevented war with Japan by sending the American fleet around the world and showing that it was fit. This brilliant stroke of statesmanship, as the kaiser termed it, was a topic that he referred to on several occasions. It was a forceful demonstration that was very much after his own heart.

"What I admire about Mr. Roosevelt most," he said, "is the fact that he has the greatest moral courage of any man I ever knew!" The fact that Mr. Roosevelt had given Germany's fleet twenty-four hours' notice to steam from Venezuelan waters didn't serve to lessen the kaiser's admiration for him.

I heard him shower praise on Roosevelt many times and I haven't the slightest doubt that he was quite sincere.

After the war started, when Roosevelt showed very plainly that no matter what nice things the kaiser might have thought and said of him, he certainly didn't reciprocate the feeling, the kaiser was very much disappointed.

"I'm terribly disappointed in Mr. Roosevelt," he declared. "After the way my wife and I entertained him when he was here as our guest, for him to take the stand he has is very ungentlemanly. I gave a great review for him—the greatest honor I could bestow upon him and a thing which had never been done for a private citizen. He was not president then, you know. I used to admire him very much, but now I think the man has gone crazy and lost his mind. I never thought he would turn against us like that." He did not seem to realize that a patriotic American owed allegiance to his own country.

In 1916 I asked him whether he had heard that Mr. Ford was on his way over from America in a chartered ship with a delegation.

"Who, Peace-Ford?" he inquired.

I told the kaiser what I had read of the Ford expedition.

"How can your country allow a man like that to do this thing—a man who has played no part in the politics of his own country and is entirely ignorant of international affairs—a man who, I understand, was formerly in the big cycle business and knows very little outside of business matters?

"I haven't the slightest doubt Mr. Ford is a great business man," the kaiser went on, "and I am sure he means all right, but what a mistake it is to allow a man so ignorant of world affairs to do a ridiculous thing like this!"

I told the kaiser that it had been suggested in some of the American papers that if Ford really wanted to end the war, all he had to do was to pay Germany \$100,000,000 and buy Belgium back.

"One hundred million dollars!" the kaiser repeated, and then after a moment's reflection, as though he had been turning over some figures in his mind, "No, Davis, it will cost much more than that to get Belgium back!"

It occurred to me that if the kaiser really meant what he said on that occasion, all his talk about "peace without annexation" was obviously a myth and that the only hope of Belgium's redemption lay in the military defeat of Prussia. Subsequent developments amply confirmed that view.

In the winter of 1916, we were talking of the sentiment in America and the conversation turned to Von Bernstorff.

"Von Bernstorff has been doing very good work in your country," the kaiser commented.

"Well, your majesty," I replied, "it is said in America that if he had not been such a clever diplomat he would long ago have been compelled to leave."

"From all I hear," the kaiser said, "he hasn't had a very easy time of it. The American press as a whole has been conspicuously anti-German, although I understand that one of your newspaper publishers has been friendly to us. Mr. Hearst, for instance, has helped our cause very much in your country. He has been telling the truth about affairs, which is more than most of the other papers have been doing!" Just before the king of Greece abdicated, the kaiser referred to the attitude of the American press again.

"The way the American newspapers and the press of the allied countries generally are presenting the Grecian situation to the world is absolutely false and a disgrace!" he declared, bitterly. "They are entirely misrepresenting the facts. Mr. Hearst is the only one, as far as I can find, who has revealed the real conditions and told the truth about them. My, I wonder what the people have to say now that Mr. Hearst has finally exposed the whole thing!" It was only a short time afterwards that the king abdicated and revealed unmistakably which papers had correctly interpreted the trend of Grecian politics.

The kaiser spoke to me many times about the writings of William Bayard Hale.

"Have you been following Hale's articles?" he inquired. "What he is writing about the war is excellent and is really the best material published. He voices my sentiments exactly, and it would be well for every American to follow this writer's work."

I had to confess that there was one American at least who was not only not following Hale's writings, but had never heard of the writer, and the kaiser seemed to be somewhat displeased.

He referred to Hale several times subsequently and in the meanwhile I had ascertained that the man in question was the representative in Berlin of the Hearst newspapers and I subsequently learned that he had published a book called "American Rights and British Pretensions at Sea," which explained at once to me why the kaiser was so enthusiastic about him.

In the course of one of our many conversations on the subject of American munitions, the kaiser paid his respects to Mr. Schwab.

"What can one expect from Schwab, who is using the Bethlehem steel plant to work against us?" he asked. "He is of Austrian Jew extraction and would work against anyone for the sake of the money that's in it!"

"I'm following affairs in America very closely," he told me on another occasion, before we entered the war. "Not all of your senators are against us. Senator Stone, for instance, is taking a very strong neutral stand. I understand, and it is a pity there are not more like him."

Just before I left for my trip to America in 1916, the kaiser called on me and I told him I was leaving.

"Well, Davis," he said, "be careful not to run against any mines or be torpedoed. You'll probably be pulled into England on your way over. We understand all boats are taken there for examination." Then, with fire in his eye, he added: "If you should see my cousin the king, in England, kick him on the shins for me!"

CHAPTER XI.

The Kaiserin.

Although I had frequently seen the kaiserin in the company of the kaiser, I did not actually meet her until she became my patient, in 1912, from which time on she visited me more or less regularly.

Without going deeply into her history, it may be sufficient to recall that when the kaiser married her, in 1881,

she was the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenberg. She was a year older than her husband. She commanded no particular wealth, and was not as prepossessing then, perhaps, as she became when, some years later, her hair turned white and softened her rather large features and too highly colored complexion.

My first introduction to the kaiserin occurred one Sunday afternoon at the Berlin palace, where I had been instructed to be at three o'clock. I was conducted up the stairway and, on the first landing I met the kaiser, who was waiting for me.

"Well, Davis," he said, "I hope I haven't spoiled your Sunday afternoon, but I assure you it was not for myself. I sent for you, but for my wife. She has been suffering for several days and we are going to have a state ball on Tuesday and I want you to get her in order so that she can attend it, as it is

one of the most important social functions of the season. Follow me, and I will take you to my wife and introduce you."

We accordingly entered a very large sitting room. The empress, in a negligee of her favorite royal purple, entered and shook hands with me cordially. She looked very worn, and it was plain that she had been suffering considerable pain and loss of sleep. She had a handsome figure and was stately in her carriage, but her crowning glory was a profusion of white hair. She was then fifty-four years old, but her hair had turned white many years before.

It was said, indeed, that the change had been brought about rather suddenly as a result of certain drugs she had taken in an effort to avert a tendency to avoid dupes which had developed.

I know the kaiser loathed fat women. Of more than one occasion he had said to me as he made me fare well: "Well, Davis, you have kept me here talking so long you have almost spoiled my morning walk, but I'll take a walk through the Tiergarten just the same," and then he would add disgustedly, "where I presume I will have to greet all the fat Jewesses in the park!"

But to return to the kaiserin: The kaiserin's physician joined us, and there were several maids—very superior young women—in attendance upon their royal mistress.

After I had examined the empress and had given my advice, the physician explained to me in a low voice that it was necessary to be cautious and not do much, as he was afraid of her physical condition.

"Anything you do for her majesty," he explained, "would require giving an anesthetic. She is not in condition to stand pain without. The only anesthetic her majesty will take is chloroform. I've administered it to her eleven times and know just what it means. I'm afraid of her heart at this time. Indeed, just as soon as I can get her into condition I want her to go to Nauheim for the cure."

His alarming words caused quite fury among the maids and they crowded around the empress and begged her to have nothing done that day but to endure her suffering a little longer in the hope that relief would come without the necessity of an operation at that time. Their pleadings prevailed upon the patient to postpone the treatment.

This made the kaiser very angry and he walked up and down the room impatiently.

"Here," he said, "I've got Doctor Davis to come in on a Sunday afternoon, and you want to be in shape for the ball on Tuesday, and now you won't have anything done! That's the way with the women!"

Then he turned to me and said: "Well, Davis, I'm sorry to have spoiled your day." And he dashed out of the room, apparently much provoked. I felt I had almost witnessed a family quarrel, but the incident indicated to me that whatever hopes the kaiser might entertain of one day dominating the world, he had not yet acquired undisputed dominion in his own household!

I did not see the kaiserin again for nearly a year, when she came to my office with a lady-in-waiting.

She arrived in her own car. Its approach was heralded by the imperial "Tadi-Tada" without the concluding "Ta-Ta," which latter was reserved exclusively for the kaiser, and not even the kaiserin was allowed to use it.

The kaiser's "Tadi-Tada-Ta-Ta" was the subject of much sarcasm among the proletariat, who satirically put it to the words: "Celerie-Salat-Ta-Ta," an allusion to the luxuries of the royal table which contrasted most unfavorably with the simple meals to which they were accustomed; while the socialists showed their sentiments very plainly by improvising the words: "Von Unsern Geld-Ta-Ta," meaning, "From our money-ta-ta," referring to the royal immunity from taxation which was one of their bitterest pills.

It was not long after I had known the kaiserin before she made clear to me that she possessed a most dictatorial manner, which was quite in contrast with that of the kaiser, at least when he was in my office.

She objected strenuously to removing her hat—and she usually wore a large one with a veil—but finally yielded when I explained that I could not accomplish my work satisfactorily unless she did. When I placed cotton rolls in her mouth, she insisted that as she did not like the sensation of the cotton against her lips or tongue, I would have to encase the cotton in rubber.

I told her politely but firmly that my work would be done in my own way, and she finally acquiesced, adding: "I'll make such a point of it,

doctor, I suppose I shall have to let you have your way."

From that time on the kaiserin came to me more or less regularly. Her lackey usually followed her into the house carrying an artistic lunch box or bag containing sandwiches and bouillon, of which the empress partook in my office. The Princess Victoria Louise, the kaiser's only daughter, I may mention, usually came similarly provided. No German ever lets anything interfere with his second breakfast.

The empress never spoke on political subjects. She was not particularly brilliant and evidenced some reluctance to air her views on international affairs, as though she were not quite sure of herself. Certainly, she was not nearly as talkative as the kaiser. When she did unbend herself, it was usually in connection with domestic subjects. It was said in Germany that her only interest in life was represented by the "three K's," Kinder, Kirche and Küche—children, church and kitchen—and there is no question about

it that she seldom spoke on other subjects when talking with me.

The kaiserin came to me after the war with America started, but apparently she had felt some hesitation about doing so, because the kaiser told me shortly before her visit that she intended coming, but pointed out that she had decided to do so only upon his recommendation.

In June, 1917, I received a letter from the kaiserin's physician inclosing one which he said had been written by the kaiserin, but which was both unsigned and unaddressed. It requested me to visit the royal palace at Homburg v. d. Hohe, which, in conjunction with the adjoining town of Kreuznach, was then the location of the great army headquarters.

During the time I was there I could not help observing how extremely timid the servants seemed to be of the kaiserin. One expected to find the utmost servility among the kaiser's underlings, but I confess it came rather as a shock to me to see the maids walking so timidly and talking so fearfully when in the presence of their white-haired royal mistress.

I noted particularly how very gently they knocked at the door before entering and how, after knocking, they immediately placed their heads against the panel that they might catch the kaiserin's low command to enter the first time, and so make it unnecessary for her to repeat it. Their demeanor was particularly noticeable because the kaiserin never seemed to display the slightest impatience or ill-temper when dealing with her servants. Indeed, she seemed to me to act no differently from the humblest hausfrau in the country.

Before I left Homburg, she asked me whether I was comfortably situated and if everything was all right for me. I told her that everything was quite satisfactory and mentioned particularly how nice it was to have food exactly as we had had it before the war.

"Yes," she replied, "we have everything. I am very careful what I eat. I watch my health very closely."

I remarked, too, how wonderful it must be to have sixty palaces like the Homburg establishment, the beauties of which had deeply impressed me, adding: "His majesty, I understand, has sixty of them, has he not?"

"Not quite sixty," she corrected. "Between fifty and sixty."

Between fifty and sixty palaces! I could not help thinking of the remark the kaiser once made to me when talking of the manner in which American millionaires made their fortunes: "It breeds socialism!"

When the time came for me to return to Berlin, the kaiserin bade me adieu, but uttered not a word of thanks for my having given up my practice for three days to work exclusively for her.

CHAPTER XII.

The Crown Prince—and Others.

I first saw the crown prince professionally in the spring of 1905, a few months before his marriage. He was then twenty-three years old. He was in the uniform of a German army officer but looked more like a corps student except for the fact that his face was not marked with a scar from dueling, as is usually the case with most members of the German fraternities.

He had a habit of placing his hands on his hips and his coats were always flared in at the waist which, with the sporty angle at which he wore his cap, gave him a swagger which was quite foreign to the rest of the officers of the army. He was of slender figure, which was accentuated by his height. He was nearly six feet tall.

He came into my office, I remember, with a copy of Life in his pocket. He took it out and opened it and showed me a cartoon of himself which apparently caused him considerable amusement and which, he said, he intended to show his family.

There were two, beautiful rings on his left hand and he wore a wrist-watch, although at that time wrist-watches were used almost exclusively by women. He seemed to be bright and quick, but by no means brilliant.

Perhaps the quality exhibited by him that impressed me most on that first occasion was his excessive nervousness. He trembled all over. It was plain to see he was dreadfully afraid of pain, and he evidently realized that I had noticed his condition.

"I suppose the crown prince and the future ruler of Germany ought to be brave at all times," he remarked, "but I just hate to have to go to a dentist!"

He asked me if I had seen any member of the court lately, and I told him that the kaiser's court chamberlain,

Count von Eulenburg, had been to see me the previous day.

"I'm not surprised he has to go to the dentist; he eats too much!" the crown prince declared. "He can't expect to have good teeth; he's always eating. As for myself, I eat very little. I want to remain thin. I hate fat people."

The crown prince and I did not get along very well at that time. Apart from the fact he was such a physical coward that it was almost impossible to work on him satisfactorily, he seemed to have no idea of the meaning of an appointment.

He would agree to be at my office at 9:30 and I would plan my day accordingly. At about ten he was apt to call me up to say he would be on hand at eleven, and he would actually arrive about twelve. This happened several times, and I old him that I couldn't have my work broken up in that way.

Although I did not see the crown prince again professionally until 1915, the crown princess came to me in 1918, and from that time on paid me

more or less regular visits. She was a woman of great charm and intelligence, and although she was more Russian than German in her ideas, and for some time after her marriage was rather generally criticized on that account, she soon became extremely popular and today is very much admired by the German people.

She was one of the most democratic and informal of my royal patients. I remember one day when I was working on Princess Hatzfeld, we heard a loud "Hoo-hoo" from the anteroom. The crown princess had heard that the Princess Hatzfeld, who was a great chum of hers, was in my office and had followed her into my place unannounced.

The Princess Hatzfeld, I may mention, was an extremely intelligent and beautiful young woman, and because of her intimacy with the crown princess, I took a keen interest in the views she expressed from time to time. Her mother was an American.

When she called on me on one occasion after the war had started, I repeated to her the gist of a conversation I had had a few days before with her father, Excellen von Stumm. He informed me that he had been trying to convince all Germans of influence that it would be a serious mistake to annex Belgium.

"From morning to night I have been trying to teach our people some sense," he had declared. "With the history of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine in mind, why should we take more responsibility on our shoulders by retaining Belgium? The Lord only knows we have our hands full as it is. I don't see and I never have seen how Germany can possibly win this war!"

"Your father seemed to be very pessimistic regarding the outlook," I told her.

"The sad thing about it,"

WILL SAVE VAST AMOUNT WHEAT

Threshing Loss in State Over 1,000,000 Bushels a Year.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION HELPS

Experts to Inspect All Rigs in State and Show Farmers How Their Product Can Be Saved.

Five per cent or one-twentieth of all the wheat raised in Pennsylvania is wasted through threshing machines which need adjustment or refitting. As Pennsylvania raises roughly twenty-three million bushels of wheat each year it will be readily seen that this loss is more than one million bushels.

The Division of Agriculture Interests of the Federal Food Administration for Pennsylvania, at the direction of Howard Heinz, Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania has taken steps during the season just ended to remedy this condition and save for the government this enormous amount of wheat.

The farmers are all busy engaged taking out their potatoes and sowing their wheat and husking corn.

There are quite a number of cases of Influenza around our neighborhood. Mrs. Blair Mort and Mrs. Harvey Clark, Roy Hinnish, Samuel Thomas and Betrice Thomas are all very bad with it.

Those who visited at the home of George Meek on Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Hartman Truax of Pleasant Ridge, Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Figard and daughter Amelia, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Evans and daughter Edna, Ethyl Evans and son Robert, Calvin Long, Mabel Mellott Reuben Thomas William Wright and wife.

Mr. John Weist of Rays Cove visited his daughter Mrs. Roy Hinnish on Monday.

The Stork visited at Blair Morts and left there a big dish washer.

Miss Margaret Foster was united in marriage and is away on a honeymoon for a while.

The Stork visited at the home of Frank Tenley and left there a fine big girl. Frank is whistling the Rag time tune now with a smile log enough to whop the Kaiser.

Wade H. Figard is reported to have the largest potato crop in our section.

Isaac Hess and John Meek is digging a well for William Wright this week.

Mrs. Mike Goworty and three children Mrs. Chester Dixon, Watson Grace, Clinton Grace, Earl Hooper, visited at the home of Wade H. Figard on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Figard and daughter Ruth visited at the home of Mrs. Chester Dixon on Sunday evening.

Watson Walter started on Monday to Lancaster where he expects to attend school for a while.

Miss Effie Grace's school closed on Thursday last. She left for Woodbury where she will take care of her sister until her school starts again.

BUFFALO MILLS ROUTE ONE

Picking apples and husking corn is the order of the day among the farmers of this community. Both being very good.

Mrs. Lennie Moses and Mrs. Thos. L. Croyle of Osterburg were recent guests at the home of H. Kerr Bowser and family. The former being mother the latter aunt of Mrs. H. Kerr Bowser.

Mrs. J. S. Bowser was a guest of her uncle Samuel Kerr a day recent ly who is in his eighty seventh year.

Mrs. Catherine Sides who has been very ill is improving and able to sit up some.

Samuel Diehl and Manuel Turner put up a large corn crib for J. S. Bowser last week.

After spending a week with her son at Mann's Choice Mrs. Emanuel Turner returned home on Sunday.

J. S. Bowser spent last week in Somerset County buying cattle.

Robert Duganina, of Altoona purchased a head of the cattle, de livered by Bowser to Osterburg.

Dan Hillegass of Dividing Ridge was a guest at the home of J. S. Bowser recently.

Preaching services in the St. James Church on the Ridge Sunday 20th at ten o'clock.

The body of Lewis Benne an aged and respected citizen of Buffalo Mills was interred in St. James cemetery of this place not long since.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Martin of Altoona spent several days at the home of the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bowser.

Optimistic Thought.
False rumors are sparky which fanned die out of themselves.

buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen and practice the gospel of the clean plate."

In laying down these points the Food Administration emphasizes the fact that the idea is to reduce consumption and waste and save food all along the line; not a particular food, but all food.

In addition to the general orders some suggestions are made by the Food Administration, which with the co-operation of the managers of hotels and restaurants will aid in saving great quantities of food.

Among these suggestions are that rolls should not weigh more than one ounce each. It is also important that all cereals should be served sparingly as they are greatly needed abroad and are easy to store and transport.

Prices To Be Adjusted Also.

Another important feature of the orders is that if patrons desire, only one chop should be served and all portions of meat should be large enough only to meet the requirements of patrons. Prices, however, should be adjusted accordingly. It is also urged that as few fried dishes as possible be served in order to conserve all fats. No candles should be served after meals and icings made from sugars should be eliminated and honey, maple sugar, corn sugar and syrup used as sweeteners. Fresh vegetables and fruits should be used wherever possible and canned fruits and vegetables should be used as little as possible in order to save tin and labor.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

The Food Administration believes the fourth meal of the day to be unnecessary and unpatriotic, but where suppers are served all meats should be eliminated and sea foods and eggs and by-products of meat should be substituted. Elaborate luncheons and banquets are also considered unpatriotic and should not be served. They are recognized by the Food Administration as necessary for social enjoyment, but such gatherings should be simple and the hours for such functions should be so regulated that the repast can take the place of one of the regular meals.

Saving Labor in Service.

All public eating places are urged to reduce the use of china, linen and silver in order to effect a saving of labor. Wherever possible, food should be served in the dish from which it is to be eaten and service plates should be eliminated. All general bills of fare are to be abandoned as the great variety of dishes listed on them necessitates carrying large quantities of food and spoilage and waste always follow. A simple bill of fare, one for each meal with a limited number of dishes and changed from day to day to give variety is to be arranged and a standard form of menu card, about 6x10 inches recommended. This is to be printed on paper or card board as of light a quality as possible. The simplified menu card alone will save thousands of tons of paper each year. It is also urged that all menu cards be printed in English only. The Administration encourages the use of vegetables, fruits and animal products, such as tongue, liver, kidney, etc.

The table d' hôte as served in America also comes under the ban on account of the inevitable waste and its use is discouraged. Where it is necessary to serve it, it should be limited to a few courses of small variety. All eating places are urged to use local and seasonal foods.

The fundamental principle of the regulation of public eating places depends upon the saving of waste and the use of left-overs to the best advantage. It is better that the people wait a few moments for their food than that an unnecessary amount be cooked in anticipation of a larger number of guests than will be served.

GAS MASKS
How the Children May Save Some Sammie's Life.

Every American has the chance for direct war service that will save the lives of soldiers. Carbon is needed to make millions of gas masks for the American army. Cocoanuts have furnished much of this material, but cocoanuts mean ships, and during the present shortage material for carbon must be found nearer home. The pits of apricots, peaches, prunes, olives, dates, cherries and plums and the shells of Brazil nuts, hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts make carbon for masks that will outlast the most diabolical of the German gases.

Here is work for all, every home, church and school. Urge the boys and girls to scour the woods for nuts and incite your patriotic organizations to rivalry in making collections. See that the work is started in your neighborhood. Place collection boxes in schools, churches, banks and stores, and above all in your own home so your boys and girls can see the pile grow. It takes two hundred peach stones or seven pounds of nut shells to furnish carbon for a gas mask and save the life of an American soldier. How many masks can your neighborhood furnish?

Dry the pits and shells before turning them in to the nearest Red Cross chapter. This organization is in charge of collecting all material.

buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen and practice the gospel of the clean plate."

In laying down these points the Food Administration emphasizes the fact that the idea is to reduce consumption and waste and save food all along the line; not a particular food, but all food.

Among these suggestions are that rolls should not weigh more than one ounce each. It is also important that all cereals should be served sparingly as they are greatly needed abroad and are easy to store and transport.

Prices To Be Adjusted Also.

Another important feature of the orders is that if patrons desire, only one chop should be served and all portions of meat should be large enough only to meet the requirements of patrons. Prices, however, should be adjusted accordingly. It is also urged that as few fried dishes as possible be served in order to conserve all fats. No candles should be served after meals and icings made from sugars should be eliminated and honey, maple sugar, corn sugar and syrup used as sweeteners. Fresh vegetables and fruits should be used wherever possible and canned fruits and vegetables should be used as little as possible in order to save tin and labor.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and supplies abroad and the service of American cheese with salads and in the form of macaroni and Welsh rarebits should be avoided. Rigid economy is urged in the use of rice as ammonia is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Hotels and restaurants are also asked to use every possible means to economize in the use of coffee in order to release coffee ships to transport troops and

Bedford Gazette

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher
D. W. SNYDER,
Associate Editor
and
Circulation Manager

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance.

Card of Thanks, 50c; Resolutions, \$1.00

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,

Bedford, Pa.

Friday, Nov. 12, October 18, 1918

Pa.,

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

1918

Dollars that Fight

By SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE

The war will be won by men and ships, by guns and airplanes. To raise armies and supply them, to build the navy and support it, and to furnish ships and transport, we must have money in large amounts. The expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year are estimated at \$24,000,000,000, a sum which baffles the imagination to conceive. That vast amount must

come one-third from taxes and two-thirds from loans. The success of the Fourth Loan, like those that preceded it is, therefore, absolutely necessary. We must work with the highest speed, as if the war was to end in six months. We must prepare in every direction, as if it was to last for years. Speed and preparation are both expensive.

Without the Loans we cannot have either

We are fighting to secure a just, righteous and lasting peace. For a complete peace we must have a complete victory. It must not be a peace of bargain or negotiation. No peace which satisfies Germany can ever satisfy us. No peace that leaves Germany in a position to renew the war against us will be worth having. It will be far from sufficient to gain all our objects on the Western front—Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta. The President with wisdom and foresight and great force expressed his determination to redeem Russia. Russia

must not be left in Germany's hands. That would mean another war. Poland must be free. Slav republics must be established to bar the way between Germany and the East. Serbia and Roumania must be redeemed. All these things are essential. *Nothing will bring them but complete victory and a peace dictated by us and our allies.* It is a conflict of ideas. It is the principle of evil arrayed against the principle of good. It is the battle of freedom and civilization against barbarism and tyranny. *We must win and we shall win.*

We cannot win without money, and therefore, these Loans are vital, and the country should rally in all its strength and subscribe and oversubscribe the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Buy Bonds to Your Utmost!

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

BEDFORD, PENN A.

WILSON SLAMS PEACE DOOR SHUT

End Autocracy, Quit Atrocities,
Then Ask Peace, is Reply.

NO PARLEY WITH PRUSSIANISM

Unrelenting War Till Surrender is
Made—U. S. to Keep on Sending
250,000 Men a Month to France.

Unconditional surrender!
This is the substance of President Wilson's decision on the first German peace note and the later reply to his inquiry.

He makes plain that no arrangements will be considered for either evacuation or an armistice unless Germany gives safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

The text of the reply follows:

"Sir.—In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th inst., which you handed me today, I have the honor to repudiate you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the German reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of all the allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that

this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in. At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has already been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoilage and desolation are being continued, which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency. The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it."

"The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the note of the Imperial government of Austria-Hungary."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.
(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

IN BRIEF

Liberty trouper are touring Perry county in the interest of the fourth Liberty Loan drive.

Allentown retail butchers have formed an organization and have agreed not to open their stores on Sundays.

A big plot of ground has been purchased along the Susquehanna river for the building of a municipal park at Liverpool.

Twenty-six tons of waste paper were collected in Reading, valued at \$402, for the benefit of the Belgian clothing fund.

Henry E. Bodine has resigned as manager of the Altoona chamber of commerce to accept a similar post at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Lawless Gongarn died from burns received at the Bethlehem Steel Works when he fell into a hole containing red-hot metal.

For the first time in the history of the borough Liverpool has electric street lights. The wiring work has just been completed.

Meals were furnished to 443 persons at the funeral of the late Enos S. Gehman, of Bally, and 400 automobiles were counted at the church.

Twenty-five congregations were represented at the organization meeting of Allentown's Federation of Churches, which elected Herbert W. Elvidge president.

William Constable, aged sixty-three, head sacristan of the West Side Moravian church, South Bethlehem, was killed by a fall from a roof, where he was repairing a chimney.

'Between sixty and seventy Americans struck at the plant of the Nazareth Portland Cement company because several foreigners employed there refused to buy Liberty Bonds.

Found wandering aimlessly around the street by Chief of Police McLaughlin, of Mahanoy City, Mary Zuhura, forty years old, died of influenza when taken to the police station for treatment.

Because of the shortage of labor, John Able, aged nineteen, and William Jones, aged seventeen, have been placed in charge of the Northampton Traction company's power station at Belfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hemp, of New Cumberland, observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Their wedding trip fifty years ago consisted of a buggy trip through Lancaster, Lebanon and Dauphin counties.

Miss Heifrich, teacher of chemistry, and Helen Swartz, a senior, were injured during the course of an experiment in Carlisle when an explosion occurred. The former was burned about the arms and hands and the latter about the face.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.
(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."



"I'd like to be there!"

YOU have said it—as you have looked at some vivid picture or read some stirring account of our boys fighting with American courage and self-sacrifice. If you cannot go out to them, you can fight for them, over here. Smash open the way for them with howitzers and big guns. Send them ammunition, tanks, airplanes, rifles, clothing, food. Help to keep them victorious.

You can lend as fearlessly, as unselfishly, as they fight. That is your job as a part of our war machine.

OF COURSE you would "like to be there." They don't need you yet or you **WOULD** be there. But they need guns and shells, every hour they remain on the road to Berlin.

Absolutely the next best thing to going over is to

Buy Liberty Bonds—Buy to Your Limit

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

W. E. SLAU, NHOURT,
BEDFORD, PENN A.

Emergency Art.

War educates the slaves, calls into action the will, perfects the physical constitution, brings men into such swift and close collision in critical moments that man measures man.—Emerson.

Brown Dye for Leather.

A brown dye for leather may be made as follows: Boil half an ounce of Spanish saffron and a quarter of an ounce of annatto in water until the dye is extracted, to which must be added some alcohol to set the color.

European Bee Superstition.
A prevalent superstition in parts of Europe is that bees will either fly away or die on the occasion of a death in the family unless someone knocks at their hive and tells them about it.

THREE

There are no better Cold Tablets
THAN OUR OWN
They Cure
Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents
Ed. D. Heckerman
The Druggist
Bedford, Pa.

Dr. A. C. WOLF,
BEDFORD, PA.
Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

My Glasses are guaranteed for 4 years from \$3 to \$7, and
guaranteed for a life time from \$8 to \$15. Any time it is necessary
I will examine the eyes and change the lenses, free of charge.

FALL & WINTER GARMENTS

Cleaned or Dyed and Refinished

By our methods have a wholesome newness, and lend a satisfaction in renewed service that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Footer's methods are always safest and best.

We have special facilities for cleaning or dyeing FURS of all kinds.

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND
The Plez-U Shop. POWELL & BAIN. Agents.

Dr. F. P. STEHLEY and SON

Leading Dentists in Cumberland
LOCATED
at No. 100 Baltimore Street over
McCrory's 10-Cent Store
P. O. Box 367 Cumberland, Md.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

SCHELLBURG, PENNA.

The small bank with the big backing

**3%
Compound Interest paid
on time deposits
3%**

You can open a Savings or Checking account with us
with \$1.00.

Your Patronage is Invited.

**Large enough to serve you
Strong enough to protect you**

NOTICE OF INQUISITION ON REAL ESTATE.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford County, Sept. 23, 1918.

Edward Wolfhope
vs.

Mary Whitman, Rose Fickes, Angie Kane, Celia Dull, Susan Seifert, Altha Suttmiller, David Wolfhope, Stephend Wolfhope and William Wolfhope.

Take notice, that by virtue of the above writ of partition to me directed, an inquisition will be held upon the premises therein described, on Friday, Nov. 8, 1918 at 10:00 o'clock A. M. to ascertain and inquire, among other things, whether the said premises can be parted or divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same; when and where you may attend, if you see proper.

Simon H. Sell, Attorney.

Sept. 27, 6t.

In the Court of
Common Pleas, No. 1,
April Term 1918.

Learn When to Be Silent.

The union of good talker and listener is irresistible. Tact should teach us when to be silent. We have made progress when we realize that it is unnecessary to continually be explaining everything in detail. We see from the statistical stand, and the too personal "I" in conversation personally reiterating the "I have done" and "I have not done"—an attitude significant perhaps of women's penchant for getting their apples picked and falling to grasp them in a large way.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher of Frostburg are visiting at C. B. Culps.

Mr. T. H. Rock who is working in Windber and Mr. George L. Daley of Windber spent last Wednesday night with the formers family.

Mrs. Reed Henderson, Sr. is visiting her son Reed at Claysburg.

There is quite a lot of Spanish Influenza in our town.

Dr. E. L. Smiths have been moving some of their goods to Bedford where they will go soon.

Chestnuts are very plentiful here as are also the gatherers.

"Our orchard men are very busy getting their apples picked and barreled.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it. Keep it handy for the whole family. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's Liniment
Kills Pain

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administratrix, c. t. a., of Hezekiah E. May, late of Harrison Twp. deceased, by virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale at the mansion house of decedent, at Sulphur Springs on Friday, October 25th, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. all the following described real estate:

No. 1. A certain tract containing 50 acres, more or less, lying east of the public road from Sulphur Springs Station through the Sulphur Springs Gap, adjoining lands of Wingard May, M. S. Colvin, Albert May and Martha May. This tract is covered with fine young timber.

No. 2. A certain tract containing 200 acres, more or less lying between the top of Summer Ridge and the top of Buffalo Mountain, adjoining lands of Arnold J. Miller, John H. Rudy and Martha May. This tract is also covered with fine young timber and a portion is good farm land.

No. 3. A certain tract containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining the Sulphur Springs tract, Watson Diehl, public road and other lands of decedent.

No. 4. A certain tract containing 90 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Watson Diehl, Uriah May, S. B. Brown's heirs, Arnold J. Miller and the top of Summer Ridge. This tract is good farm land.

No. 5. A certain tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John H. Rudy, Martha May, William H. Carpenter, Daniel Polong and George W. Horn. This tract is covered with young timber and large quantities of ganister rock.

Terms of sale. 10 per cent of bid at time property is struck off. Balance in cash upon confirmation of sale an delivery of the deed.

Martha May,
Administratrix, c. t. a.
B. F. Madore, Attorney.
Oct. 4, 3t.

FOR SALE:—Small farm of 55 acres, good orchard, fair buildings small tract of timber. 8 miles from Everett. Terms to suit purchaser.

Write or Call on
Ira Cooper,
Everett, Pa.
Sept. 27, 4 ti.*

FOR SALE:—Two GOOD automobiles, in first class condition. An OVERLAND Four Cylinder Five Passenger, 1917. Model. A MONITOR 5 passenger Six Cylinder 7—W Red Seal Continental Motor, Five Passenger. 1917 Model.

G. E. McMillen.
New Paris, Pa.
Sept. 27, 5t.

FRICK CO. Waynesboro, Pa for Engines, Threshers, Sawmills Tractors. Write for Catalogue. New built and Second Hand Machinery. Special attention given to repairs.

H. F. Price Agent.
Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 27, 1 mo.*

RED CROSS CANTEEN REPORT.
Rec'd. from Mr. Martin Sweeney

\$48.00

Diehl Reunion..... 24.70

Roy Calhoun (from festival) 7.00

Guests at Inn 5.00

Pork Corn Cake sold at Fair... 7.00

Bibles from Mr. Galley.

Jelly, preserves and pickle from the following:

90 glasses jelly—Emergency Aid, Wolfsburg, Pa.

31 pints jelly and 15 quarts pickle from the Pleasantville schools.

13 and one half quarts fruit and pickle—Moore School Bedford Twp.

3 jars plum butter Mrs. J. C. Smith.

12 quarts pickle and jelly—Emergency Aid of Pleasantville, Pa.

1 pound coffee—Master Earl Feather.

Also Jelly and pickle from Friends Cove Unit, Mrs. Walter Pugh, Mrs.

Samuel Hunt, Mrs. C. V. Hunt.

At the request of the State and County Board of Health the Canteen

will be in readiness to assist in case

of an epidemic of Influenza.

Mrs. J. A. Tyler Secretary.

AUDITORS' NOTICE

In the estate of William H. Diehl, late of the Township of Colerain, County of Bedford deceased.

The undersigned Auditor duly appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to rule on disputed claims and to determine the heirs who are entitled to receive the balance in the hands of Grover C. Diehl Administrator of the estate of William H. Diehl, deceased, will sit at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, Pa. on Friday the 11th day of October at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons interested may appear and will be heard.

Alvin L. Little,
Auditor

D. C. Reiley, Esq.
Attorney.

BARRELS! BARRELS!

Good Clean Whiskey barrels for cider.

Moses Lippel,
Care of Grand Central Hotel,
Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 13, t. f.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Grace V. Suter late of Mann's Choice Borough, deceased should be as the stars for multitude. His was no ordinary expectation. The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56). It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service. The test is something terrific, as some who have given up sons and daughters for the mission field can testify. If it is only as God is known to be almighty (Genesis 17:1) shall ability be given to give them up.

II. Abraham Standing the Test (vv. 2-10).

1. On the way (vv. 3, 4). Abraham promptly obeyed. There was neither hesitancy nor arguing. God had issued the command. At his call Abraham said: "Here am I" (v. 1). He could not say "No" to God. In the ordinary affairs of life we call a man weak who cannot say "No," who has no will of his own; but the man who could not say "No" to God, we count strong. Early in the morning he was on the way to the place of which God had told him. All who really believe in God will yield themselves to him without question, reserve, or shrinking.

Anything short of this is not consecration. We should not stop to ask how or why. It is enough to know that God has spoken.

2. "Abide ye here" (v. 5). This testing experience was too sacred for human eyes to gaze upon. How like the words of Jesus in Gethsemane: "Tarry ye here." Human sympathy is sweet, and is to be prized, but we need to be alone in times of great testing. There are times when human sympathy hinders us from doing our duty. When Abraham said: "We will come down again to you," he spoke sincerely, for he believed that God would give him Isaac back from the dead (Heb. 11:19).

3. Isaac bearing the wood upon which he is to be offered (vv. 6, 7). This reminds us of Christ bearing the cross on the way to Calvary. Isaac must have been now a young man. He did not resist or cry out, but graciously submitted, showing that he is making willing sacrifice.

4. The angel of the Lord calls (vv. 8-12). At the critical moment when Abraham's hand had lifted the gleaming blade to make real the offering, God interfered. God did not want human sacrifice as a burnt offering, but he wanted Abraham to give up to him his best, the surrender of his will to him. God is always pleased with submissive obedience. "To obey is better than sacrifice." Many times we are face to face with the test of giving up our fondest hopes and purposes, but when we have met the test as Abraham did, we get back our offering or greater things instead.

III. God Will Provide Himself a Lamb (vv. 13, 14).

Just behind Abraham was a ram caught in a thicket by his horns. Him Abraham offered instead of his son. In the words "God will provide himself a lamb" (v. 8) we have the whole plan of redemption outlined. God has provided the costly sacrifice of his Son to satisfy himself.

5. The angel of the Lord calls (vv. 15-17). At the critical moment when Abraham's hand had lifted the gleaming blade to make real the offering, God interfered. God did not want human sacrifice as a burnt offering, but he wanted Abraham to give up to him his best, the surrender of his will to him. God is always pleased with submissive obedience. "To obey is better than sacrifice." Many times we are face to face with the test of giving up our fondest hopes and purposes, but when we have met the test as Abraham did, we get back our offering or greater things instead.

IV. The Angel of the Lord calls (vv. 18-20).

Notice is hereby given that my land is advertised against all hunters and that any one found trespassing thereon will be dealt with according to law.

PROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 20

ABRAHAM GIVING ISAAC TO GOD.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 22:1-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—I will give him unto
the Lord all the days of his life.—I Sam-
uel 1:11.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Luke 14:25-

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Genesis 15:1-6; 18:9-15; 21:1-12.

1. Abraham Tested (vv. 1, 2).

God does not tempt men to sin (James 1:13), but he subjects them to rigid tests to prove them. In the treatment of Abraham we have a supreme example. God tested Abraham, not Lot. Sodom tested Lot. God tests the man who is proof against the tests of Sodom. God had promised Abraham an heir through whom blessings were to come to the world. For many years his faith was sorely tried in waiting for its fulfillment. At length, his heart rejoiced in the realization of that hope. In the lad in the patriarch's tent were wrapped Abraham's hopes of the future when his seed should be as the stars for multitude.

His was no ordinary expectation. The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56).

It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service.

The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56).

It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service.

The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56).

It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service.

The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56).

It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service.

The human affections and

HOGWALLOW NEWS

DUNK BOTTS, Regular Correspondent.

Some Where, Oct. 1918

The wild persimmon crop is ripening in and around Hogwallow and much anxiety is now disappearing. When it begins to look like our citizens are about on their last legs something always hops up to bring about happiness and contentment.

Raymond Figard, of Six Mile Run is wishing for the good fall and winter rains to set in to swell up his wagons and water barrel.

The Postmaster has received notice from the government to proceed to take a new ten year lease on the Hogwallow postoffice building. He has refused to proceed and has notified them that the building cannot possibly last that much longer; that he has had hard time making it last through the term that has just expired.

George Smyers, says it is easy to borrow money when you have the confidence of the people. He says in the past he has been much more persistent in his efforts than the government and has not been nearly so successful.

Tobe Hall think the government is right in asking for plenty of money to run the war; that plenty of money and material will keep everything well organized. He says his home has been almost completely disorganized for a week on account of his failure to raise the thirty five cents he promised his wife some days ago.

Why the Panthers All Left.

It is regretted by all that the wild animals that once were so plentiful in this section have now gone forever in the onward march of civilization with its accompanying progress having all but exterminated them. It is safe to predict that at no distant date there will not be enough wild animals left to pose for photographs for the circus.

FOR BILIUSNESS

Biliusness is a common form of indigestion. It is brought on by food-waste which the stomach, intestines and bowels fail to expel. If you will take a few doses of Beecham's Pills, when bilious, you will soon rid yourself of the impurities, relieve sick headache, stimulate the liver and bile and tone the stomach. Healthy conditions are quickly re-established by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c.



W. K. Sproule, Jr. Assistant Cashier,
Columbia National Bank,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Says: We were bothered quite a little by rats in our basement, destroying our stationery, but after distributing your RAT SNAP very thoroughly, we are pleased to report that we are no longer bothered with them. Four sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00
Sold by Metzgar Hardware Co.

Connie Meant Business
Connie takes very practical views of her parents' promises. The other day, to silence a fit of crying her mother promised her a new doll. "What shall we call her, Connie?" she said, taking the little girl on her knee. "Never mind her name, mamma!" cried Connie, looking at her mother out of the corner of her eye. "We'll find a name for her when—when she's bought."

Much Tin in Austria.
Geologists have estimated that Austria's little-developed tin deposits could be made to supply about three-fourths of that country's needs of metal.

Not a Bad Description.
"I see where several Frenchmen on trial in Paris for espionage claim they are 'journalists,' but how no ability to write?" "Ahem" said the practical news man. "That seems to describe a journalist pretty well."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Uncle Eben.
"I'm sorry," said Uncle Eben, "dat de dat rocks de hont mos' every time am' de owner of de boat."

HAVE YOU A BAD BACK?

I You Have, the Statement of this Bedford Resident Will Interest You

Does your back ache, night and day; hinder work; destroy your rest? Does it stab you through and through when you stoop or lift or bend? Then your kidneys may be weak. Often backache is the clue. Just to give you further proof, the kidney action may be wrong. If attention is not paid more distress will soon appear. Headaches, dizzy spells and nerves, Urine acid and its ills. Make the burden worse and worse. Liniments and plasters can't reach the inward cause at all. Help the kidneys—use the pills. Bedford folks have tried and proved. What they say you can believe. Read thus Bedford woman's account See her, ask her, if you doubt.

Mrs John Harnishfager, 38 E. John St., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for backaches and kidney weakness and they benefited me more than any other medicine I have ever used."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Millen Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

RECEIVING WAR CROSS

The patriotic spirit and devotion with which American women have so far performed war-service work and made sacrifices has not been equalled in any country. Mothers, wives and sisters support this burden with strength and fortitude. But those who are already miserable from the complaints and weaknesses which are so common to women, should take the right tonic for the womanly system.

If a woman is borne down by pain and sufferings at regular or irregular intervals, by nervousness or dizzy spells, by headache or backache, "Favorite Prescription" should be taken. "Favorite Prescription" can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid at most drug stores. Send to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a ten-cent trial package of tablets.

For fifty years Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been most satisfactory in liver and bowel troubles.

Philadelphia, Pa.—I was in miserable condition. I had pains all over my body and would have hot flashes and dizzy spells. The doctor prescribed and made little relief that I started to take the "Favorite Prescription," which my sister had taken with great success and in a very short while my pains left me and I was feeling well and strong. I feel strengthened for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me, and I recommend it to other women at the critical time of life."—Mrs. Emma Grimes, 3044 Amber St.

Learn to Do Without.
One of the arts of life is to learn how to do without. Few of us have everything we consider desirable and if we grumble at every little deprivation we make ourselves miserable and our associates uncomfortable. To learn to do without and yet be cheery and happy, goes far toward making life a success.

Proverbs Circulate.
Proverbs undoubtedly have a tendency to travel. They are carried from one land to another by emigrants, tourists, missionaries, tradesmen and seamen; but many which are closely similar doubtless owe their origin to no common stock but to the common experience of mankind.

The Parson's Reproach.
"Ordinarily I should hesitate to criticize one of my flock," said Parson Brown from the pulpit, as he glared reprovingly at the 400-pound member in the front pew, who had suddenly wakened from his little nap with a snort. "But in the language of the father in the beautiful parable of the prodigal son, I feel like saying, Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it."

Platinum in Spain.
Platinum deposits in the south of Spain, in a mountainous region known as the Serrania de Ronda, are reported to be extensive. The 12 or 14 rivers of the district may profitably be dredged for platinum gravel for some years to come.

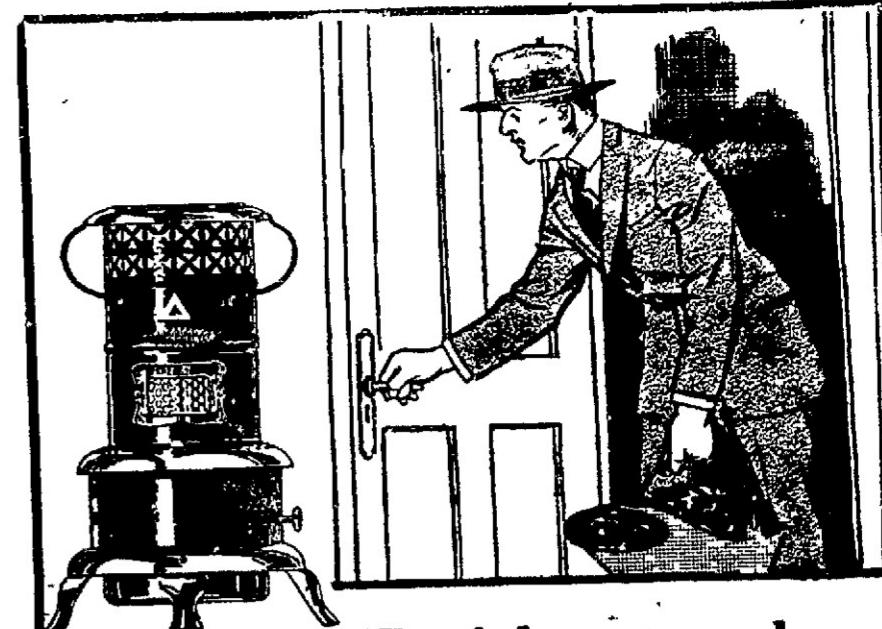
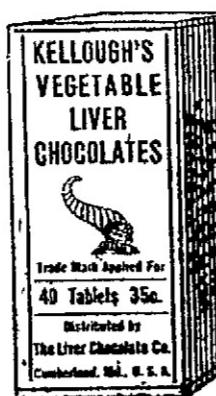
KELLOUGH'S Vegetable Liver Chocolates

INFLUENZA.
Influenza is an epidemic disease with cold in the head, pains over the body, fever and other uncomfortable symptoms.

TREATMENT.
As a preventive, the nostrils should be sprayed four or five times a day with Dobell's solution. Keep the bowels well regulated with a vegetable laxative.

KELLOUGH'S VEGETABLE LIVER CHOCOLATES are highly recommended, being purely vegetable will not gripe or nauseate, and are endorsed as an excellent and harmless laxative.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE



"Don't have to make so many trips now"

You should have a Perfection Oil Heater, too. No one is sure of getting a full supply of coal this year. When you have a Perfection you can keep warm and comfortable with less coal. And that is what everyone should try to do. A Perfection is safe. Of course you can use any kind of kerosene, but

ATLANTIC Rayolight

Rayo Lamps

A central draught lamp that produces a soft, clear and restful light. Many beautiful designs to choose from. Safe and easy to keep clean. See your dealer.



Rayo Lanterns

Give the most light for oil consumed. Cold and hot blast styles. Easy to light and clean. Stay lighted in the strongest wind. See your dealer.



will give you the most heat. It is known by this special name because it is a special kind of kerosene. It has unusual qualities that give unusual results. No odor, smoke, sputter or charred wicks, but an even, steady heat or a clear, mellow light—always. Use it in your lamps and lanterns.

Go to your dealer now and select your Perfection Oil Heater. They are reasonably priced—\$5.65 to \$10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company
Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware



When You Fight-Fight

FIGHT as these American soldiers fought in the streets of Fismes. "They covered themselves with glory," the papers say. Of course they did—they are Americans.

They met the finest of the enemy's troops in a terrific hand-to-hand struggle. They used their guns—their bayonets—their bare fists. Every American soldier went after his man desperately, fearlessly, persistently, with one great driving purpose—to whip that Prussian Guard, to silence its machine guns—to win!

It's a pretty good way to fight—this American way. It wins battles over there, it will win a splendid victory over here—if we fight when we fight—if we buy Liberty Bonds to our utmost.

When you fight—fight! When you buy—buy!

Lend the way they fight—Buy Bonds to your utmost

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

W. M. A. WEISEL CO.
5 AND 10 CENT STORE & VARIETY STORE
Bedford, Penn.

Intelligent Insects.

The arts of weaving and rope and netmaking are practiced by some of the lower forms of life, notably among caterpillars and spiders. The weaver birds of Africa and India, which are a species of finch construct wonderful nests out of leaves by sewing them together.

Young European Capital.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is among the youngest of the European capitals, for it is but little over a hundred years since Czar Alexander I, shortly after the annexation of the grand duchy by Russia, transferred the capital thither from Abo, which was, in his opinion, too near Sweden.

Reviewing a "Min'ner."
If you have done a lot of thinking, don't spoil it by talking too much about it. The people who do all the time drawing attention to their kindness and generosity, and the sacrifices they have made, are not the ones who can expect the most sincere gratitude.



ALTOONA

The Center of Your District

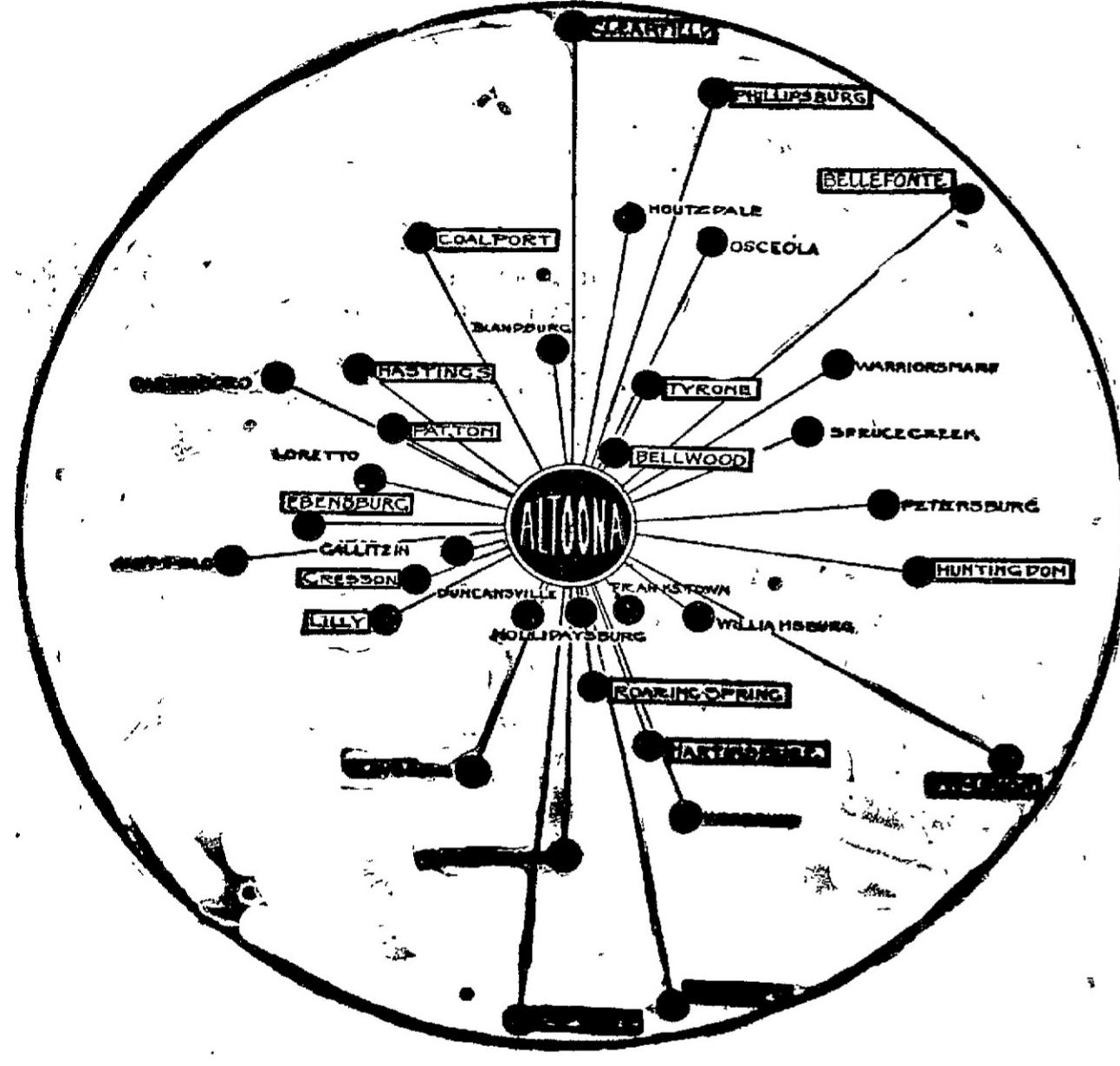
FAITH NEEDED

We must TRUST, right through life. Every time we leave home we are called upon to exercise faith--in trolley, elevator, etc., we trust in the driver.

In buying for the home and family needs, this faith is essential. It is not given to everyone to be a good judge of merchandise or values, hence it is of vital importance to the individual who desires to practice economy and at the same time get "Worth for Price" to patronize stores where "Keeping faith" with the customers is placed before everything else.

YOUR DISTRICT MERCHANT

keeps this constantly before him and strives day by day to be more deserving of the faith you are placing in him and his establishment.



A young man lay on a hospital in France. Upon regaining consciousness the surgeon remarked, Son, it's sure tough lines, losing your leg. The boy looked up at him with a smile and said, doctor I did not lose my leg, I gave it, for America, my America.

CAN YOU DO LESS THAN

Buy Bonds Liberally

Department Stores

Bon Ton, 1315-17 Eleventh Ave.
Gable, Wm. F. & Co., 1315-24 Eleventh Ave.
Kline Bros., 1305 Eleventh Ave.
Schwartz Bros., 1301 Eleventh Ave.

Ladies' Ready To Wear Stores

Brett's, 1309 Eleventh Ave.
Meyer Jonasson, 1226 Eleventh Ave.
Goldstein, S. L., 1313 Eleventh Ave.
Whitman's, 1124 Eleventh Ave.

Music Stores

Harter, A. J. 11th Ave. & 15th St.

Restaurants

Beam's, 1117 Eleventh Ave.

Dairy Products

J. W. Potter, Green Ave., Market St.

Men's Ready To Wear Stores

Goldschmid Bros., 11th Ave. & 12th St.
Leopold & Bigley, 1123 Eleventh Ave.
March & Sons, 1226 Eleventh Ave.
Stiffier, L. E., 1110 Eleventh Ave.
Westfall Company, 1304 11th Ave.

Shoe Stores

Bendheim, S., 1302 Eleventh Ave.
Brett's Shoes, 1310 Eleventh Ave.
Colbus Shoe Store, 1006 Bridge St.
Lester Shoe Co., 1409 Eleventh Ave.
Royal Boot Shop Co., 1309 1-2 Eleventh Ave.
Simon, A., & Co., 1402 11th Ave.
Soyster Shoe Co., 1126 Eleventh Ave.
The Shoe Market, Eleventh Ave. & 16th St.

Furniture Stores

Aaron, W. S., 1426-28 Eleventh Ave.
City Furniture Co., 1501-03 Eleventh Ave.
Robert Co., 12th Ave. & 12th St.
Standard Furniture Co., 1405-07 Eleventh Ave.

Millinery

Neal Millinery Co., 1411-18 Eleventh Ave.

Men's Hat Shops

Canty-Pit-U, 1300 Eleventh Ave.
Pheasants Hat Shop, 1105 11th Ave.

Theatres

The Strand, 1512 Eleventh Ave.

Public Service

Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Ry. Co., 1200 Eleventh St.
Penn Central Light & Power Co., 1809 Union Ave.

ALTOONA BOOSTER ASSOCIATION

Oil Cleans Wood.
A small quantity of olive oil applied to a wet cloth from which most of the water has been wrung furnishes an excellent cleanser for fine wood. The surface of the furniture should be rubbed with the cloth and then dried thoroughly with a soft, dry rag.

Keep Working.
"It's all right to keep busy but don't be too busy," said Uncle Ebenezer. "I'm not for be busy as well as work."

* * * * * * * * * *
* MANN'S CHOICE * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
The "Spanish Flu" has attacked many people around this community. Miss Pearl Shull and Mrs. Clarence Cuppert were Bedford visitors last Friday.
Miss Leona Miller, of Rile, returned to her home on Thursday after spending some time with her sister Mrs. Ed. Shoefelt.
Mrs. F. M. Suter is ill at this time with influenza.
Miss Mary Kontz of Pittsburgh is spending some time with home folks.

Mr. Harry Sides, operator at State Line has been home for some time with the Spanish Influenza.
Mrs. S. F. Miller of this place spent Thursday with friends at Fishertown.
Mrs. Frank Nagler of Bedford was a visitor to this place recently.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kimber Grimm and three children of Lancaster are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kaufman. Mr. Grimm and daughter, Julia Ellen are influenza patients.
Mr. and Mrs. Grant Bollman of Snake Spring Valley spent last Saturday and Sunday at the home of

F. M. Suter and family.
Misses Rose and Pauline Rudy of Hershey, Pa., were visitors to this place recently.
Mr. Benjamin Gump, who was ill with the Influenza is able to be out again.
The churches and schools of this place are all closed on account of the epidemic.

* * * * * BEDFORD * * * * *
Route Five.

George W. Smith shipped a car load of wheat from Bedford last week. The price paid was \$2.10 per bushel.
Mr. and Mrs. George McGregor and two daughters of Pleasantville were week end guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Motto.
Mrs. Howard Bloom spent Tuesday with friends near Imbertown.
Mrs. Emanuel Smith is spending some time with relatives at Queen.
Mr. and Mrs. David Bloom of Salemville are staying with Howard Bloom and family. David is employed with the Blackburn Milling Company.

Mrs. Amelia Claycomb of Pavia spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fetter.
Louis Gephart who was employed in the station at Claysburg is ill at his home.

Calvin I. Smith was an Altoona visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Herabberger of Jeanette are spending some time here with his brother Charles Herabberger and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ickes have moved to Bedford.